

Lexington Herald-Examiner

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

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REORGANIZATION OF THE MILITIA.

IN SENATE.

WEDNESDAY, June 3, 1840.

Mr. Clay of Alabama made the following
REPORT:

The Committee on the Militia, to whom was referred
so much of the report of the Secretary of
War, as relates to the reorganization and dis-
cipline of the militia, submit the following re-
port:

That duly appreciating the importance of the
subject, and fully concurring in the opinion that
"a well regulated militia is necessary to the
security of a free State," they have thought
proper to examine it, in reference to the powers of
Congress, the various plans which have been
proposed, and such measures as have been matured,
at different periods, since the adoption of the
Constitution. From the earliest period of our
history there seems to have been a general con-
currence in the opinion, that a well organized
militia is not only the most economical, but the
most safe and reliable means of national defence.
Indeed, when we take into view that our Gov-
ernment originated in the spontaneous will of
the people; that it was organized, and its fun-
damental law constructed by them; that, recog-
nizing man's capacity for self government, and
the leading principle that a majority shall gov-
ern, all are alike interested in its preservation,
the conclusion follows, necessarily, that the na-
tional defence must be most secure in the hands
of a citizen soldiery. The experience of former
ages had shown the danger to liberty, from large
standing armies, as well as the expense of main-
taining them; and our own experience, during
the war of the Revolution, had proven that
freemen, almost without organization, and with-
out discipline, were invincible, when battling in
defence of their own rights, and for the safety of
their own families and firesides. Hence, the
Constitution, relying on the militia as the best
safeguard against all enemies, domestic and
foreign, expressly delegates to Congress the pow-
er to provide for calling them forth, "to execute
the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections,
and repel invasions." And the past history of
our country fully justifies the confidence in the
militia indicated by this grant of power; for, up
to the present moment, they have never been
called upon, on any occasion, when their country
was in danger, or needed their services, from any
cause, that they have not rallied to their stand-
ard with the most prompt alacrity, and evinced
the most ardent patriotism, and determined courage.

To render this arm of the national defence
more efficient, the Constitution delegates to Con-
gress further power, in the following words:
"To provide for organizing, arming, and dis-
cipling the militia, and for governing such part
of them as may be employed in the service of
the United States; reserving to the States, re-
spectively, the appointment of the officers, and
the authority of training the militia, according
to the discipline prescribed by Congress."
The mode in which this power could be best
executed, has been, more or less, the subject of
deliberation and discussion during every Admin-
istration since the adoption of the Constitution.
As early as the 21st of January, 1790, a plan for
organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia,
proposed by General Knox, then Secretary of
War, was communicated to the Senate by Pres-
ident Washington. The committee deem it
proper to exhibit somewhat of the early history
of this interesting subject, both as regards the
views of the Executive and the legislation of
Congress. In regard to the former, they present
the following extracts from the report of the
Secretary of War, which has just been referred
to:

THE PLAN OF GENERAL KNOX.

"The period of life in which military service
shall be required of the citizens of the United
States, to commence at eighteen, and terminate
at the age of sixty years. The men compre-
hended by this description, exclusive of such ex-
ceptions as the Legislatures of the respective
States may think proper to make, and all armed
mariners, shall be enrolled for different degrees
of military duty, and divided into three distinct
classes.

"The first class shall comprehend the youth
of eighteen, nineteen, and twenty years of age,
to be denominated the *advanced corps*. The
second class shall include the men from twenty-
one to forty-five years of age, to be denomi-
nated the *main corps*. The third class shall com-
prehend, inclusively, the men from forty-six to
sixty years of age, to be denominated the *insepar-
able corps*.

"All the militia of the United States shall as-
sume the form of the legion, which shall be the
permanent establishment thereof.

"A legion shall consist of one hundred and
fifty three commissioned officers, and two thou-
sand eight hundred and eighty non-commissioned
officers and privates, formed in the following
manner:

"Of the *advanced corps*.—The youth of eight-
een and nineteen years shall be disciplined for
thirty days successively in each year; and those
of twenty years shall be disciplined only for ten
days in each year, which shall be the last ten
days of the annual encampment.

"The non-commissioned officers and privates
are not to receive any pay during the said time,
but the commissioned officers will receive the
pay of their relative ranks, agreeably to the fed-
eral establishment for the time being.

"In order that the plan shall be effectively
executed, the first day of January shall be the
fixed period, for all who attain the age of
eighteen years, in any part, or during the
course of each year, to be enrolled in the *advance
corps*, and to take the necessary oath to perform
personally, such legal military service as may be
directed for the full and complete term of three
years, to be estimated from the time of entrance
into the said corps, and also to take an oath of al-
legiance to the State, and to the United States.

"The *main corps* is instituted to preserve and
circulate throughout the community the military
discipline acquired in the advanced corps; to
train the people, and fix firmly, by practice and
habit, those forms and maxims, which are es-
sential to the life and energy of a free Govern-
ment."

men being sent to the field whose strength is
unequal to sustain the severities of an active
campaign. But, by organizing and rendering
them eligible for domestic service, a greater pro-
portion of the younger and robust part of the
community may be enabled, in case of necessity,
to encounter the more urgent duties of war."

Such were the views entertained, and the plan
of organization and discipline of the militia,
proposed by that distinguished veteran and pa-
triot, General Knox, who had perilled "life, for-
tune, and sacred honor," during our Revolution-
ary struggle, and contributed his full share in
the achievement of our liberty and independence.
That this plan received the approbation of the
Father of his Country, then President of the
United States, is clearly manifested by the of-
ficial documents. In resubmitting his plan to
the President, to be laid before Congress, Gen-
eral Knox expressed himself in the following lan-
guage:

"Having submitted to your consideration a plan
for the arrangements of the militia of the
United States, which I had presented to the late
Congress, and you having approved the general
principles thereof, with certain exceptions, I now
respectfully lay the same before you, modified ac-
cording to the alterations you were pleased to sug-
gest." General Washington, having subsequently
directed him to lay the plan before Con-
gress, accompanied by the Secretary's declara-
tion, that he had "approved the general prin-
ciples thereof, with certain exceptions," which
had been obviated by "the alterations" which he
had been "pleased to suggest," substantially ad-
opted it as his own.

There does not appear, however, to have been
any law passed for the organization and disci-
pline of the militia, until the act entitled "An
act more effectually to provide for the national
defence, by establishing a uniform militia
throughout the United States," approved May
8, 1792, which was, no doubt, an emanation from
the views communicated to Congress by General
Knox, as already noticed, though it did not fully
carry them out. This act is still upon our sta-
tute book, and not yet repealed; though it is so
utterly disregarded in many parts of the Union,
that its existence is almost unknown. To show
how far it carried the plan of organization, and
the duties and burdens it imposed upon the mil-
itia, the committee beg leave here to introduce
the following sections:

SECTION I. Be it enacted by the Senate and
House of Representatives of the United States of
America in Congress assembled, That each and
every free, able bodied white male citizen of the
respective States, resident therein, who is or
shall be of the age of eighteen years, (except as
hereinafter excepted, shall, severally and re-
spectively, be enrolled in the militia by the cap-
tain or commanding officer of the company with-
in whose bounds such citizens shall reside, and
shall, within six months after the passing of
this act, and it shall, at all times hereafter, be
the duty of every such captain or commanding
officer of a company to enroll every such citizen
as aforesaid, and also those who shall, from time
to time, arrive at the age of eighteen years, or
being of the age of eighteen years, and under the
age of forty-five years, (except as before ex-
cepted, shall come to reside within his bounds; and
shall, without delay, notify such citizen of the
enrollment by a proper non-commissioned officer
of the company, by whom such notice may be
given. That every citizen so enrolled and no-
tified, shall, within six months thereafter, pro-
vide himself with a good musket, or firelock, a
sufficient bayonet and belt, two spare flints, and
a knapsack; a pouch, with a box therein, to con-
tain not less than twenty-four cartridges, suit-
ed to the bore of his musket, or firelock, each car-
tridge to contain a proper quantity of powder
and ball, or, with a good rifle, knapsack, shot
pouch, and powder-horn, twenty balls, suited
to the bore of his rifle, and a quarter of a pound
of powder; and shall appear, so armed, accoutred,
and provided, when called out to exercise, or in-
to service, except that, when called out on com-
pany duty, he may appear with only a knapsack.
That the commissioned officers shall, severally,
be armed with a sword or hanger, and, at their
own expense, and at that, in and after five
years from the passing of this act, all muskets
for arming the militia, as herein required, shall
be of borer sufficient for balls of the eight-
teenth part of a pound. And every citizen so
enrolled, and providing himself with the arms,
ammunition, and accoutrements, required as aforesaid,
shall hold the same exempted from all suits,
distresses, executions, or sales for debt, or for
the payment of taxes.

SEC. 2. And be it further enacted, That, out
of the militia, as herein directed, there shall
be formed, for each battalion, at least one com-
pany of grenadiers, light infantry, or
riflemen; and that, to each division, there
shall be at least one company of artillery and
one troop of horse. There shall be to each com-
pany of artillery one captain, two lieutenants,
four sergeants, four corporals, six gunners, six
bombardiers, one drummer and one fifer. The
officers to be armed with a sword or hanger, a fu-
ze, bayonet and belt, with a cartridge-box to
contain twelve cartridges; and each private or
matross shall furnish himself with all the equip-
ments, and ammunition, agreeably to the direc-
tions of the act to which this is an addition, to
the President of the United States, annually, on
or before the first Monday in January in each
year; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary
of War, from time to time, to give such direc-
tions to the adjutant general of the militia as
shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an
uniformity in the said returns; and he shall lay
an abstract of the same before Congress, on or
before the first Monday of February annually.

"That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia,
shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutre-
ments, and ammunition, agreeably to the direc-
tion of the said act [the act of May 8, 1792, be-
fore recited] from and after he shall be duly no-
tified of his enrollment," &c.

There was a re-enactment of the injunction up-
on every citizen between the ages of eighteen
and forty-five years (with very few exceptions),
to keep himself constantly armed and equipped,
at his own expense, according to the provisions
of that act of 1792, from and after the day he
might receive notice of his enrollment.

How far the requisitions of these several acts
have been complied with by officers or men, or
how far they have advanced the discipline of the
militia throughout the Union, or produced regu-
larity and uniformity in the returns annually
required, the experience and observation of the
Senate will enable them to judge. So far, how-
ever, as your committee are enabled to speak,
they believe, if not wholly in flatter, they have
at least fallen very short of the results contem-
plated. As evidence of the correctness of this
view of the subject, we find the reorganization and
better government and discipline of the militia
have been, ever since, one of the standing themes
of almost every Executive message, or many
reports from the Department of War, and of fre-
quent discussion in Congress. It was a subject
of almost constant solicitude with Mr. Madison
throughout his administration. In his message
of December 5, 1810, he submitted it to the at-
tention of Congress in the following terms:

"The second section of the same act declares
that every citizen duly enrolled in the militia,
shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutre-
ments, and ammunition, agreeably to the direc-
tion of the said act [the act of May 8, 1792, be-
fore recited] from and after he shall be duly no-
tified of his enrollment," &c.

There was a re-enactment of the injunction up-
on every citizen between the ages of eighteen
and forty-five years (with very few exceptions),
to keep himself constantly armed and equipped,
at his own expense, according to the provisions
of that act of 1792, from and after the day he
might receive notice of his enrollment.

those of twenty years should be disciplined only
ten days in each year, which should be the last
ten days of the annual encampment." The
present Secretary proposes that the "active force
of the militia" may be called forth at such places
within their respective districts, and at such
times, not exceeding twice, nor [exceeding]—
days in the same year (leaving Congress to de-
signate the time) "for their instruction, disci-
pline, and improvement in military knowl-
edge."

Among the principal points of difference in the
two plans or projects, I may remark that the
General Knox proposed the enrollment of all
between the ages of eighteen and sixty years; while
the present Secretary proposes to enroll only those
between the ages of twenty and forty-five. Again:
under the plan of General Knox "the non com-
missioned officers and privates were not to re-
ceive any pay during the said time [of their
discipline]; but the commissioned officers were
to receive the pay of their relative ranks, agree-
ably to the Federal establishment, for the time
being."

The present Secretary proposes to give
all those called out for discipline, including
"non-commissioned officers, artificers, artiller-
ies, and privates," the pay and rations of war.
"Officers, musicians, artificers, and privates of
the infantry of the United States." Another
point of difference between the law of 1792 and
that proposed by the present Secretary is, that,
under the former, every citizen between eight-
teen and forty-five years of age, subject to mili-
tary duty, is required to "provide himself with a
good musket, or firelock, a sufficient bayonet and
belt, two spare flints, and a knapsack; a pouch,
with a box therein, to contain not less than
twenty-four cartridges, suited to the bore of his
musket or firelock," &c., "or with a good rifle,
and corresponding equipments." The present
Secretary of War proposed for enactment, "that
every citizen, duly enrolled in the militia, shall
be constantly provided with arms, accoutrements
and ammunition, &c.," but, in his letter to the
chairman of the Committee on the Militia of the
House of Representatives, he explains this to
mean, so far as regards the "active class," that
they are to be armed and equipped at the public
expense, as well as paid for their services.

In the communication alluded to, and doubtless to ob-
viate all constitutional objections, the Secretary
speaks of his purpose "to apply to the States
to replace, by law, their contribution to the dis-
position of the General Government, for a period
of not more than thirty days of every year,
for the purpose of their being trained in con-
junction with regular troops, and by veteran of-
ficers." Contemplating the necessity of this
operation will be withheld by any State, when
the advantages are presented to it of possessing
a body of well-organized, well-armed, and well-
disciplined militia, without any expense, either
to the States or to the citizens thereof, and
when they are made aware that it is the inten-
tion of the Government to assemble such militia at
convenient points, within each State, and in the
vicinity of depots of arms, which it is proposed to
establish as part of the system."

Notwithstanding the passage of the act of
1792 to provide for the national defence, by es-
tablishing a uniform militia throughout the
United States, and though its provisions have
been thought by many to impose individual bur-
dens of too much severity, General Washington
evidently regarded it as inadequate to the pur-
poses contemplated. More than once, after its
passage, he has expressed his anxiety to amend
it in his annual addresses to the United States.
In his speech on the 3d of December, 1793,
after speaking of the necessity of procur-
ing arms and other military apparatus, he em-
phatically observes:

"Nor can such arrangements, with such ob-
jects, be exposed to the censure or jealousy of
the warmest friend of Republican government.
They are incapable of abuse in the hands of a
militia, who ought to possess a pride in being the
depository of the power of the Republic, and
may be trained to a degree of energy equal to
every military exigency of the United States.
But it is an inquiry which cannot be too solemnly
pursued, whether the act has organized them so as
to produce their full effect."

In his speech of the 19th of November, 1794,
the President again brought the subject for-
ward; and, among other things, made the follow-
ing remarks:

"The devising and establishing a well regulated
militia, would be a genuine source of legislative
honor, and a perfect title to gratitude."

There does not appear to have been any fur-
ther legislation on the subject of the organiza-
tion or discipline of the militia, until the passage
of an act, in addition to the one already noticed,
during the administration of Mr. Jefferson,
which was approved March 2, 1803, and which
seems to have been designed to enforce and car-
ry out the provisions of the former. Among
other provisions of the act last referred to, it is
expressly declared:

"SEC. 1. That it shall be the duty of the ad-
jutant general of the militia in each State, to
make returns of the militia of the State to which
he belongs, with their arms, accoutrements,
and ammunition, agreeably to the direc-
tions of the act to which this is an addition, to
the President of the United States, annually, on
or before the first Monday in January in each
year; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary
of War, from time to time, to give such direc-
tions to the adjutant general of the militia as
shall, in his opinion, be necessary to produce an
uniformity in the said returns; and he shall lay
an abstract of the same before Congress, on or
before the first Monday of February annually."

"That every citizen duly enrolled in the militia,
shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutre-
ments, and ammunition, agreeably to the direc-
tion of the said act [the act of May 8, 1792, be-
fore recited] from and after he shall be duly no-
tified of his enrollment," &c.

There was a re-enactment of the injunction up-
on every citizen between the ages of eighteen
and forty-five years (with very few exceptions),
to keep himself constantly armed and equipped,
at his own expense, according to the provisions
of that act of 1792, from and after the day he
might receive notice of his enrollment.

How far the requisitions of these several acts
have been complied with by officers or men, or
how far they have advanced the discipline of the
militia throughout the Union, or produced regu-
larity and uniformity in the returns annually
required, the experience and observation of the
Senate will enable them to judge. So far, how-
ever, as your committee are enabled to speak,
they believe, if not wholly in flatter, they have
at least fallen very short of the results contem-
plated. As evidence of the correctness of this
view of the subject, we find the reorganization and
better government and discipline of the militia
have been, ever since, one of the standing themes
of almost every Executive message, or many
reports from the Department of War, and of fre-
quent discussion in Congress. It was a subject
of almost constant solicitude with Mr. Madison
throughout his administration. In his message
of December 5, 1810, he submitted it to the at-
tention of Congress in the following terms:

"The second section of the same act declares
that every citizen duly enrolled in the militia,
shall be constantly provided with arms, accoutre-
ments, and ammunition, agreeably to the direc-
tion of the said act [the act of May 8, 1792, be-
fore recited] from and after he shall be duly no-
tified of his enrollment," &c.

safety, it is for their consideration whether
further provisions are not requisite for the other
contemplated objects of organization and disci-
pline. To give to this great mass of physical
and moral force the efficiency which it merits;
and is capable of receiving, it is indispensable
that they should be instructed and practised in
the rules by which they are to be governed.—
Towards an accomplishment of this important
work, I recommend for the consideration of
Congress the expediency of instituting a system
which shall, in the first instance, call into the
field, at the public expense, and for a given time,
certain portions of the commissioned and non-
commissioned officers."

After more than two years' continuance of
the late war with Great Britain, strengthened
in his former opinions by experience, as he no
doubt was, Mr. Madison, in his message of Sep-
tember 20, 1814, again brought the subject
before Congress in the following emphatic man-
ner:

"I earnestly renew at this time a recommen-
dation of such changes in the system of the
militia, as, by *classing and disciplining*, for the
more prompt and active service, the portions
most capable of it, will give to that great
source for the public safety all the requisite en-
ergy and efficiency."

After the close of the war, in his message of
December 5, 1815, Mr. Madison referred to the
experience of that eventful period, and again
urged upon Congress "such a classification and
organization of the militia as would most effec-
tually render it the safeguard of a free State."—
Indicating his convictions that the existing law
required alteration and amendment, he pressed
"the importance of that plan in the use of arms,
and that familiarity with the essential rules of
discipline, which" (he stated) "cannot be ex-
pected from the regulations now in force." And,
in his last annual message of December 3, 1816,
when just about to retire forever from the duties
and responsibilities of office, in that spirit of
patriotism which had distinguished his long and
eventful public life, he made a final and anxious
appeal to the assembled representatives of the na-
tion, in which he warmly recommended a "re-
organization of the militia" in the following
language:

"As the subject of the highest importance to
the national welfare, I must again earnestly re-
commend to the serious consideration of Con-
gress a reorganization of the militia on a plan
which will form it into classes, according to the
periods of life more or less adapted to military
services. An efficient militia is authorized and
contemplated by the Constitution, and required
by the spirit and safety of a free Government.—
The present organization of our militia is uni-
versally regarded as less efficient than it ought
to be made; and no organization can be better
calculated to give it due force than a classifica-
tion which will assign the foremost in the defence
of the country to that portion of its citizens,
whose activity and animation best enable them to
rally to its standard."

During the same session, the subject of the re-
organization and discipline of the militia was agi-
tated in Congress, and on the 17th of January,
1817, an elaborate report thereon was made by
General Harrison, (then a member of the House
of Representatives from Ohio,) as chairman of
the committee to whom it had been referred.—
The most striking alteration he proposed in his
report was "a system of military instruc-
tion which" (he said) "should be engrained on
and form a part of the ordinary education of our
youth." His views upon that subject can be
understood by the following extracts from his report:

"As the important advantages of the military
part of the education of the youth will accrue to
the community, and not to the individuals who
acquire it, it is proper that the whole expense of
the establishment should be borne by the public
Treasury.

That, to comport with the equality which is
the basis of our Constitution, the organization of
the establishment should be such as to extend,
without exception, to every individual of the
proper age.

"That, to secure this, the contemplated mili-
tary instruction should not be given in distant
schools, established for that purpose, but that it
should form a branch of education in every school
within the United States.

"That a corps of military instructors should
be formed to attend to the gymnastic and elemen-
tary part of education in every school in the U.
States, while the more scientific part of the art
of war shall be communicated by professors of
tactics, to be established in all the higher semi-
naries."

Preparatory to the execution of this project,
his author concluded his report by offering for
adoption, a resolution, in the following words:

"Resolved, That the Secretary of War, be re-
quired to prepare and lay before this House, at
the next session of Congress, a plan for the mili-
tary instruction of the youth of the United
States, in the way which is best calculated for
the purpose, with as little injury as possible to
the ordinary course of education."

What would have been the expense of thus
educating "all the youth in the United States,"
as proposed, no estimate seems to have been at-
tempted or called for; nor is any thing said in
the report to indicate the provision of the Con-
stitution whence the power is deduced. But, if
the number of youth amounted to one hundred
thousand only, at an average expense of twenty
dollars each per annum—which, including the
"elementary" schools and "higher seminaries,"
would have been very reasonable—the expendi-
ture would have amounted to two millions of
dollars annually.

There is, however, appended to the report,
estimates of the expenses of training the offi-
cers and sergeants of the militia of the United
States. These estimates are made [in the first
place] on a supposed number of one hundred
thousand men, divided equally, as nearly as may
be, into twenty-five brigades. The committee
estimated the "expense of training officers for
one month, at full pay, of twenty-five brigades,
or one hundred thousand men," at \$173,850.
And estimating the whole expense of training the
militia, (alone) of the whole militia, would be some
hundred thousand dollars less than two mil-
lions. That is, about \$1,000,000 for training
them one month in the year.

Such was his anxiety to improve the arm of
the national defence, that the opinion seems to
have been entertained by General Harrison, that
the power granted by the Constitution as it then
existed and still does, was not sufficient for the
accomplishment of that object in all respects.
Hence, on the 24th of February, 1817, about six
weeks after his report, just noticed, he proposed
an amendment to the Constitution, greatly ex-
tending the powers of Congress over the subject.

It will be borne in mind, that the existing pro-
vision of the Constitution expressly reserves to
the States, respectively, the appointment of the
officers, and authority of training the militia,
according to the discipline prescribed by Con-
gress. The object of the proposed amendment
of the Constitution, which he found appended
to his report, was to give Congress, "concur-
rently with the States," the "power to provide
for training the militia," and further declaring,
that "whilst engaged in that service, [that is, be-
ing trained] they shall be subject to the rules and
regulations, prescribed for the government of the
militia, when in the military service of the United
States," &c.

regulations, prescribed for the government of the
militia, when in the military service of the United
States," &c.

The effect of this amendment to the Consti-
tution, if it had been adopted, would have been
to concede to the authorities of the General Gov-
ernment, whenever it might be deemed expedi-
ent to exercise it, the most ample power to train
and discipline the militia, in such manner, and
for such length of time, as Congress might have
directed, or authorized, limited only by their
discretion. Conferring on Congress, in general
terms, power concurrently with the States—and,
of course, to the same extent—discretionary
authority might have been given to the President,
or any other functionary of the General Govern-
ment, to have trained the militia, in any num-
ber, at any place, at any season, and for any
portion of the year. Further, it would have
subjected them, expressly, while being trained
or disciplined, to the same "rules and regula-
tions prescribed for the government of the mil-
itia, when in the military service of the United
States;" in other words, it would have subjected
them, in time of peace, and when assembled for
the purpose of being trained or disciplined,
to the rules and articles of war.

The last clause of the amendment proposed,
which does not seem to have been considered
necessary, when the report above referred to
was made, gave to Congress the power "to pro-
vide for teaching in the primary schools, and
other seminaries of learning in the several States,
the system of discipline prescribed for the mil-
itia." To have carried this power into effect,
would have been to give a military education, at
the expense of the United States, if deemed ex-
pedient, to every male scholar, or student in
the several States, as a system of discipline
would necessarily include, not only the use of
arms, but all the field evolutions required in
the army of the United States. Whether pub-
lic sentiment would have sustained the authori-
ties of the General Government in the exercise
of the several powers thus proposed to be grant-
ed to it, may well be questioned; but, if such
had been the case, with the military education
contemplated for the youth of the country in
the first place, followed by training and disci-
pline in the field, for a sufficient length of time,
it would have rendered the mass of our citizen-
soldiers more emphatically soldiers, than those of any
other nation in the world.

The author of this amendment seems to have
been so well satisfied of its expediency, that he
moved it again at the ensuing session of Con-
gress; and pressed it upon their attention on the
ground, as he stated, that "as the Constitution
had expressly reserved to the States the right of
training and disciplining the militia, the adop-
tion of the resolution might be deemed neces-
sary." But his amendment failed to meet suc-
cess, apparently to secure its adoption, and
like many other propositions on the subject of
the organization and discipline of the militia, is
only to be remembered as a part of our legisla-
tive history.

Your committee might present many other in-
stances of the continued agitation of this sub-
ject, so intimately connected with our national
safety, since the proposed amendment of the
Constitution which has just been mentioned; but
they will confine themselves to the notice of one
further effort to reform the supposed defects of
the existing system. They allude to that made
by the Secretary of War in the year 1826, to
whom had been assigned, by a resolution of
Congress, "the duty of having prepared a system
of cavalry tactics and a system of instruction for
artillery, for the use of cavalry and artillery of
the militia."

To aid him in the performance of that duty,
the honorable James Barbour, then Secretary of
War, thought proper to convene a "board, com-
posed of officers of the militia and of the army."
In his report to the President of the United
States, which was submitted to Congress at the
ensuing session, the Secretary remarks:

"The occasion was too favorable to be lost,
and was, therefore, eagerly seized, of profiting
by this collection of talent and experience to re-
view our present defective militia system, and if
possible, by an entirely new organization, to
place it on a footing which would realize the ex-
pectations and wishes of every patriot in rela-
tion to this great arm of national defence."

The Secretary further said:
"Important changes in the present system are
indispensable, to make the militia any way equal
to the standard assigned to it by the wisdom of
the patriot. To this end that every source from
which information might be collected should be
approached, I addressed a circular letter to the
Governor of every State and Territory, and to
many citizens distinguished alike by their intel-
ligence and experience, asking for information
upon this interesting subject."

To the interrogatories propounded, in this cir-
cular, many of the distinguished officers and in-
dividuals responded minutely and elaborately.—
The board of officers assembled, took those com-
munications, and the various other sources of
information, into consideration, and reported
"a plan for the enrollment and organization of
the militia of the United States," involving
many alterations in the system. The whole of
this voluminous correspondence, and the report of
the board of officers, were submitted to the con-
sideration of Congress; but what was the result?
No definite legislative action took place upon the
alterations proposed: the law was permitted to
remain as before existed. Indeed, as often as
the subject has been recommended, and urged,
in the messages of our several Chief Magistrates,
and agitated in both Houses of Congress, no
law has been enacted, materially changing the
provisions of those already noticed, during a pe-
riod of more than thirty-seven years.

With so many instances of fruitless attempts
to change our militia system, before them, your
committee are not prepared to adopt the plan
recommended by the Secretary of War, nor to
make any other material change in the organiza-
tion and discipline of the militia, at present. If
it be desirable to cause those who constitute the
militia to arm themselves, the acts of 1792 and
1808, passed during the administrations of Gen-
eral Washington and Mr. Jefferson, already re-
quire them to do so. If they should be trained
and disciplined, a system for that purpose has
already been prescribed and furnished; and it only
remains for the State Governments, to which
the Constitution very properly reserves that au-
thority, to enforce it. But the committee are al-
most constrained to believe that no system, which
can be devised, will ever render the mass of citi-
zens engaged in the ordinary avocations of life,
to which they are stimulated by the impulses of
duty and interest, a well trained and disciplined
soldiery. In a time of profound peace, when they
do not perceive any probable necessity for
their services in the field,

FOR PRESIDENT,
MARTIN VAN BUREN.
 FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
RICHARD M. JOHNSON.
 FOR GOVERNOR,
RICHARD FRENCH.

DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE,

At the White Sulphur Springs, Scott county.

The friends of the administration of the National Government are invited to assemble at the White Sulphur Springs, in Scott county, Kentucky, on Saturday the 11th July next. Addresses are expected from several distinguished gentlemen from adjoining States, members of Congress and others, on the various topics which agitate the political world. As a great number may be expected to attend, free accommodations for them all will be provided by the Democrats of Scott, Woodford and Fayette counties, who unite in calling this meeting.

THOMAS M. HICKEY,
 JOHN M. McCALLA,
 HENRY C. PAYNE,
 G. W. JOHNSON,
 JOHN PRATT,
 WILLA VILEY,
 BEN. TAYLOR,
 T. W. SELLERS,
 ISAAC WHITTINGTON.

Com. of Invitation.

June 24, 1840.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING AT MAYSVILLE.

In pursuance of a recommendation of the Maysville and Mason County Democratic Association, a public meeting of the friends of the administration, will be held at a pleasant and convenient place about a half mile above the City of Maysville, ON SATURDAY, 18th OF JULY, at which all friends of the present administration throughout Kentucky are invited to attend. Ample accommodations will be provided for the convenience and comfort of as many as may be present. The democratic citizens of the neighboring counties of Ohio and Kentucky are especially invited to participate with their political brethren of Mason upon this occasion.

Several distinguished gentlemen of Kentucky and Ohio, have been invited to be present and address the people, and the committee have received such assurances as will justify them in saying, that those invited will attend.

PETER LASHBROKE,
 JAS. C. COLEMAN,
 WM. S. PICKETT,
 A. A. WADSWORTH,
 GEO. PAYTON,
 JOSEPH FRANK.

Com. of Invitation.

MAYSVILLE, June 18th, 1840.

An adjourned meeting of the Democratic Association will be held at the Court-house this evening, 25th inst., at early candlelight.

DEMOCRATIC ASSOCIATION.

The attendance at the regular meeting on Saturday last was quite numerous, and the addresses of Messrs. Overton, Johnson and McCalla, were well received. It was Mr. Johnson's first effort, and was highly creditable for its matter, its manner, and delivery. In chaste, beautiful and strong language, he touched upon the different political topics of the day, exposing the electioneering system of the whig party, and vindicating the character and the measures of the President. We have heard opinions from both parties in relation to it, and all concur in saying that he gave promise, with proper application, of becoming an able public speaker.

It will be seen from the notices we publish to-day, that the Democracy of Mason give a free Barbecue on the 18th of July, near Maysville, and that those of this county, Scott and Woodford, give another on the 11th of July, to which the friends of the administration generally are invited. It is expected that the assemblages on both occasions will be numerous, and that many of the distinguished members of the party will be present on both occasions, and deliver addresses.

Our readers are referred to the very able Report of the Militia Committee of the Senate, upon the reorganization of the militia. It traces the subject from the administration of Washington to the present time, and proves most conclusively that the plan of the present Secretary of War is such a measure as has been sanctioned by nearly all our Presidents, and that it falls short of what Gen. Harrison has himself heretofore recommended.

THE WARNING.—A friend of ours has put into poetry the threat or warning of the last Kentucky Gazette, for which we thank him:

Stop ye Whigs, O stop and think,
 Before ye further go;
 Why will ye sport upon the brink,
 Of "ruination" O.

We find the following in the last Intelligencer. The thanks of the editor were easily earned, but even his commendation cannot transform such doggerel into poetry; or excuse the impropriety of parodying a Methodist hymn for such a purpose.

CONGRESS.—Our Washington dates are to the 17th inst. The Independent Treasury Bill was still under debate in the House. A resolution to adjourn on the 9th had been offered, but the House refused to consider it. The Baltimore American says it was the general opinion at Washington, that Congress would not sit longer than the 13th instant.

We observe, from his note in the Intelligencer of Tuesday, that Mr. Cassius M. CLAY has consented to become a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature.

The Observer makes rather too heavy a draft upon us when it requests the republication of a long letter from Gen. Harrison to Mr. James Lyons, (who is one of the electors on the whig ticket in Virginia) as a setoff for a few lines in retraction of the charge against Mr. John Van Buren. We shall adopt the Observer's own course, and state the substance of the letter. Mr. Lyons called upon the General to endorse his Vincennes speech upon the subject of Abolition—the General answers that he has written a letter to a committee of the whig members of the New York Legislature, endorsing all his letters and speeches in relation to "the U. S. Bank, abolition, &c."

Mr. Lyons asks the General to state what was his connection with the old federal party. The General explains the mode and manner of his appointment as secretary of the N. W. Territory, and Governor of the Indiana Territory, claims to have been nominated as a delegate from the former by the republican party, but refrains from avowing that he was a republican at the time himself. He also says that Mr. Randolph, after the speech in the Senate charging him (the General) with federalism, expressed a desire to be upon friendly terms, and invited him to dinner. Mr. Lyons wished to know whether the General was ever a member of an Abolition Society in Virginia, and whether he had designated the Richmond Society as an Abolition Society. The General admits that he was a member, but says he can't tell whether he called it an Abolition Society or not, because he has not been able to see the paper containing his address to the people of the district in 1822, but he hardly believes that he did—at any rate, the word abolition was not understood to mean in 1822 what it means now. The charge of federalism against the General does not rest alone upon Mr. Randolph's speech, but is deduced from various other circumstances—such as his advocating a standing army, and his appointment to responsible offices by Mr. Adams, when the avowed rule of that administration was to appoint no political opponent.

He is charged with favoring the abolitionists, because he refuses to take distinct ground against them now, but refers, when questioned, to previous opinions, which are differently interpreted in different sections, where portions only of them are circulated. When questioned from Virginia he cannot recollect whether he called the Richmond society an Abolition society, while at the same time a whig member of Congress is secretly spreading the information throughout the North that the General has been a member of an Abolition society, and Todd and Drake published the same in the pamphlet to which he referred the Louisville Committee for his opinions.

We call this playing a double game.—General Harrison either is or is not in favor of abolition—ho either is or is not opposed to the present proceedings of the Abolitionists; and if disposed to deal candidly and openly upon this subject, it would be much easier to give a direct answer, than to be equivocating about the matter, and leaving the public mind in doubt.

There is one thing certain, the Abolitionists will not run a candidate for the Presidency. They have nominated one, but they have not made even an effort to get up an electoral ticket in a single State. They believe that they can effect more for their cause by supporting Gen. Harrison than by running a candidate of their own, as they regard the President as irrevocably pledged against their schemes, and believe that, if the whigs succeed, they can coerce them into measures more favorable than those now adopted towards them.

J. Blanchard, an Abolition lecturer in Ohio, gives his views quite fully upon this subject in the Philanthropist of the 16th inst. He says: "Voting for a third [abolition] party, or withholding our votes, is only to draw off whig voters, that Van Buren may succeed. I would as lief vote for the present administration directly as indirectly." In another part of the same letter he answers an objection, and shows the manner in which they expect to derive aid to their cause. Here is the question, and his answer to it:—"But if the whigs succeed, they will do us no more good than the present administration? I answer: I do not know that they will do us more good, but we can do them more harm. If they dare attempt to gag us, they rive their party into splinters. The whigs of New York, Massachusetts, and Vermont, will then have free

course in Congress—agitation is thus facilitated—our people encouraged—and our cause advanced."

These are the views upon which this detestable faction are acting—these are their hopes—and it becomes slaveholders to look narrowly at the subject, and decide how far they shall be successful in their anticipations.

We republish, from Todd and Drake's Life of Harrison, all that portion of the General's circular of 1822 which relates to slavery. In our judgment, it only proves that he was, as far as possible, upon both sides of the question. He first endeavors to conciliate the abolitionists by referring to his membership in an abolition society at Richmond—denies that his vote in relation to Missouri and Arkansas was incompatible with the principles of that society—asserts that Congress has no legal or constitutional right to emancipate the slaves of those or the other States, and ends by saying that the emancipation of the slaves could only be effected by the progress of those good principles which were every where gaining ground, and which would assuredly ultimately prevail.

The certificate of Judge Gatch, to which the General refers, is carefully withheld by the authors of the Life, who thus endeavor to create the impression that it was not an Abolition, but only a Humane Society, to which no exceptions were taken in Virginia. If the certificate had been published it would have been seen that the intention of this Humane Society was "to abolish Slavery, as far as possibly they could in all things," and that all were rejected from membership "who held Slaves."

The exclusion of slaveholders may account for the fact stated by the biographers of the General, that no exceptions were taken to the Society—their exclusion depriving them of all opportunity of becoming acquainted with its designs. With these brief remarks we lay the extract before our readers—they can decide whether it does not show such a leaning towards abolitionism as should disqualify him from receiving the support of slaveholders, when taken in connection with the fact, that private information of his membership in the Richmond Society has been given to abolitionists of the North, upon the authority of the General, for the undoubted purpose of securing their support, as the article from the National Intelligencer and the comments of the Globe, in another column, conclusively establish.

Being called suddenly home to attend my sick family, I have but a moment to answer a few of the calumnies which are in circulation concerning me. "I am accused of being friendly to slavery. From my earliest youth to the present moment, I have been the ardent friend of Human Liberty. At the age of eighteen, I became a member of an abolition society established at Richmond, Virginia; the object of which was to ameliorate the condition of slaves and procure their freedom by every legal means. My venerable friend, Judge Gatch, of Clermont county, was also a member of this society, and has lately given me a certificate that I was one. The obligations which I then came under I have faithfully performed. I have been the means of liberating many slaves, but never placed one in bondage. I deny that my vote in Congress in relation to Missouri and Arkansas, are in the least incompatible with these principles. Congress had no more legal or constitutional right to emancipate the negroes in those sections of Louisiana without the consent of their owners, than they have to free those of Kentucky.—These people were secured in their property by a solemn covenant with France when the country was purchased from that power. To prohibit the emigration of citizens of the southern states to the part of the country, the situation and climate of which, was peculiarly suited to them, would have been highly unjust, as it had been purchased out of the common fund. Particularly, too, when it is recollected that all the immense territory to the north-west of the Ohio had been ceded by Virginia, and with an unexampled liberality, she had herself proposed, that by excluding slavery from it, to secure it for the emigration of those states which had no slaves. Was it proper, then, when her reserved territory was in a great measure filled up, to exclude her citizens from every part of the territory purchased out of the common fund? I was the first person to introduce into Congress the proposition that all the country above Missouri (which having no inhabitants was free from the objection made to Missouri and Arkansas) should never have slavery admitted into it. I repeat what I have before said, that as our union was only effected by mutual concession, so only can it be preserved.

My vote against the restriction of Missouri in forming her constitution was not a conclusive one; there would have been time enough, had I continued to be a member, before the question was decided, for my constituents to have instructed me, and I should have rejoiced in an opportunity of sacrificing my seat to my principles, if they had instructed me in opposition to my construction of the constitution. Like many other members from the non-slaveholding states, of whom I mention Shaw, Holmes, Mason of Massachusetts, Laman of Connecticut, and Baldwin of Pennsylvania, I could see nothing in the constitution which I had sworn to support, to warrant such an interference with the rights of the states, and which had never before been attempted. And where is the crime in one set of men not being able to interpret the constitution as other men interpret it? As we had all sworn to support it, the crime would have been in

giving it a construction which our consciences would not sanction. And let me ask, for what good is this question again brought up? It has been settled, as all our family differences have been settled, on the firm basis of mutual compromise. And patriotism, as well as prudence, devoted the effects of that awful discussion to eternal oblivion. Is it not known, that from that cause the great fabric of our Union was shaken to its foundation? Is it not known that Missouri would not have submitted to the restriction, and that the other slave-holding states had determined to support her? But for this compromise, the probability is, that at this moment we might look upon the opposite shore of Ohio, not for an affectionate sister state, but on an armed and implacable rival. What patriotic man would not join the gallant Eaton in exhorting the head and the hand that could devise and execute a scheme productive of a calamity so awful?

"Upon the whole, fellow-citizens, our path is a plain one; it is that marked out as well by humanity as duty. We cannot emancipate the slaves of the other states without their consent, but by producing a convulsion which would undo us all. For this much to be desired end, we must wait the slow but certain progress of those good principles which are every where gaining ground, and which assuredly will ultimately prevail."

From the National Intelligencer of this Morning.

"HARRISONISM."

WASHINGTON, June 12, 1840.

MESSRS. GALLIS and SEATON: There appeared in the Globe of Tuesday evening a brace of extracts from two Administration newspapers in Boston, relative to myself primarily, but in connection with a topic of great public interest. The editor of the Globe superadded some comments of his own, in his peculiar vein. Immediately upon seeing this article in the Globe, I addressed a note to the editor, solely for the purpose of correcting the misstatements of his Boston coadjutors. This note he has seen fit not to publish. I have therefore to ask of you the favor to admit it into your columns.

The letter of General Harrison, referred to in my note, was a short one, and consisted exclusively of a response to this inquiry: "It is true that Gen. Harrison, whilst Governor of Indiana, did make an effort to introduce slavery into the Territory?" This inquiry he responds to in the same terms which he used in replying to the same question eighteen years ago, in the "Address to the Public," also referred to in my note.—The Globe makes quite a flourish about "private pledges," declarations for the "private eye," &c. If there be any such on the part of Gen. Harrison, upon the subject of slavery, or upon any other subject, they are totally unknown to me. I know his opinions upon this, as upon all other topics, in common with the whole community, and in no other way. To understand this matter fully, it will be necessary to republish the two articles copied into the Globe from the two Boston papers:

From the Bay State (Mass.) Democrat.

"ABOLITION CONVENTION.—Being in the vicinity of the Melodeon this forenoon, we dropped into the Abolition Convention, which is now sitting at that place for the purpose of nominating Presidential electors, etc. for this State. Among the speakers was a Mr. Brown of Northampton, who stated that, with reference to Gen. Harrison's sentiments on the subject of slavery, he could inform the gentlemen of the Convention, that Mr. Calhoun, member of the present Congress from this State, had written home to his constituents, that General Harrison was an Abolitionist of the first water, and no mistake; that he (Mr. Calhoun) had his information from a source to be relied upon. And, said Mr. Brown, (who seemed to be ashamed of the pitiful policy of Mr. Calhoun) he says to his constituents, You may make such use of this information as you please, but be sure it does not get into the papers."

From the Boston Post.

"In the Abolition Convention, held yesterday in this city, one of the members of the Convention, from Northampton, stated publicly, that Mr. Calhoun, the British Whig member of Congress in that District, No. 8, had written home letters to satisfy the anti-slavery men that Harrison was a whole-souled Abolitionist! Mr. Brown said that these letters had come from Mr. Calhoun, in consequence of the anti-slavery Convention at Northampton having passed a resolution against Harrison. Mr. Calhoun wrote to convince them they were wrong. He (Mr. Brown) had seen one of his letters which was handed round by the Whigs.—Mr. Calhoun told the Abolitionists in the letter, that Harrison was with us (the Abolitionists,) and would go all lengths; and that he (Mr. Calhoun) had this from authority, which Mr. B., understood to mean GEN. HARRISON HIMSELF. But at the end of Mr. Calhoun's letter there was this caution: 'Make such use of this as you think best IN PRIVATE, but do not let it get into the papers.' Mr. B. said that numerous copies of letters of this kind were circulating among the Abolitionists in Mr. Calhoun's district."

I pronounce the statements contained in the above extracts, of any of General Harrison's opinions, or of any facts in regard to him, upon the authority of any letter of mine, to be totally and unequivocally false.

W. B. CALHOUN.

The following is the note in reply to the Globe.

MESSRS. BLAIR and RIVES: Will you allow me, as an act of justice, to say a word in your next paper, in reply to an editorial paragraph in the Globe of last evening, concerning certain supposed secret missives of mine?

The only letter which I ever wrote upon the subject of Gen. Harrison's opinions concerning slavery bears date February 4, 1840. And the only matter communicated in that letter was the simple fact, which Gen. Har-

rison had himself made known nearly twenty years before, in an "Address to the Public," whilst he was a candidate for reelection to Congress, after the celebrated "Missouri restriction session." That fact was his having belonged, at the age of eighteen, to an association in Virginia, whose object was, to meliorate the condition of slaves, and procure their freedom by every legal means; and his having been, in consequence, the means of liberating many.

This fact, though it had been spread before the public by General Harrison so long ago as 1822, was totally unknown to me, as were at the time all his opinions concerning slavery, until I saw it stated in a letter which was placed in my hands on the morning of February 4, by a friend who sits near me in the House of Representatives, to whom it was addressed. On the same day I wrote the letter in question to a neighbor at home.

This one letter, confined to this one point, is what the Boston Morning Post has metamorphosed, by the extract which you publish, into "writing home letters to satisfy the anti-slavery men that Harrison was a whole-souled Abolitionist;" and that "Harrison was with us, (the Abolitionists,) and would go all lengths," &c. It may be proper to add, that my letter was not addressed to an Abolitionist.

There is one part of the version or translation of my letter, as it appears in the Morning Post, which, if unexplained, would exhibit me (and was undoubtedly intended to exhibit me) as acting in a manner somewhat sinister; and but for this, I should not have troubled the public with a syllable upon the subject.

"At the end of Mr. Calhoun's letter," says the Post, "there was this caution: 'Make such use of this as you think best in private, but do not let it get into the paper.'" The exact language of my letter was: "I write you this for such use as you may think proper, except putting it in the papers." I believe every fair mind will readily detect a difference of phraseology. But that is not material. A single fact will relieve this matter from any sinister aspect.—The letter, the substance of which I was communicating, contained a distinct injunction by the writer not to allow it to be published in the newspapers. I felt myself, therefore, bound, in all fairness and honor, not to be faithless to that injunction, and I accordingly repeated it.

I did not retain a copy of my letter, and had long since forgotten its very existence. Fortunately the gentleman to whom it was addressed has it still in his possession; and, on seeing the article in the Boston Post, promptly transmitted to me a copy. It shall be placed for examination in the hands of any gentleman, of any party, who has doubts as to the correctness of my statement, or even any curiosity upon the subject.

WM. B. CALHOUN.

House of Representatives, June 10, 1840.

REMARKS.—On receiving Mr. Calhoun's explanation, we addressed to him a note, requesting that a copy of his letter of the 4th February might be put in our possession, to prevent any mistakes in our comments; but this he declined doing, on the ground that he was not authorized to give its contents publicity through the newspapers. This correspondence alone prevented the immediate insertion of his letter, which we considered an important piece of political testimony. The delay was fortunate, however, because it has brought out an additional fact of no little consequence.

It was not the Boston Morning Post that made the charges against Mr. Calhoun, but Mr. Brown, one of his constituents, whose remarks in the Abolition convention, the Post and Bay State Democrat merely reported. And the reader will not fail to perceive that Mr. Brown's charges are substantially admitted by Mr. Calhoun.

The subject was General Harrison's Abolitionism. Mr. Brown stated that Mr. Calhoun had written home letters on that subject; Mr. Calhoun admits that he wrote a letter. Mr. Brown states, that copies had been multiplied; Mr. Calhoun does not deny it. Mr. Brown states, and to him among the rest, to convince them that Gen. Harrison was a "whole-souled Abolitionist;" Mr. Calhoun does not deny it. Mr. Brown said, there was a caution like the following at the foot of the letter—"make such use of this as you think best in private, but do not let it get into the papers." Mr. Calhoun says his exact language was: "I write you this for such use as you may think proper, except putting it in the papers." On the whole, Mr. Brown's statement, as reported in the Post and Democrat, is sustained in its main points by Mr. Calhoun's own admissions.

But, let us take the case precisely as Mr. Calhoun represents it. He says: "The fact of Gen. Harrison's belonging to an Abolition Society though it had been spread before the public by Gen. Harrison as long ago as 1822, was totally unknown to me, as were, at the time, all his opinions concerning slavery, until I saw it stated in a letter which was placed in my hands on the morning of February 4th, 1840, by a friend who sits near me in the House of Representatives, to whom it was addressed. On the same day I wrote the letter in question to a neighbor at home."

In his note to the Editors of the Intelligencer, Mr. Calhoun says: "The letter of General Harrison, referred to in my note, was a short one," &c.; whence it appears that the letter, the sight of which induced him to write his letter of February the 4th, was from General Harrison himself. In his note to us, Mr. Calhoun says: "the letter, (of General Harrison,) the substance of which I was communicating, contained a distinct injunction, by the writer, not to allow it to be published in the newspapers." And Mr. Calhoun proceeded to communicate the same information to his friend, with the injunction not to "put it in the newspapers."

Now, what was Mr. Calhoun's motive in writing to his friend? Not to give information to that friend merely, for he expressly said: "I write this for such use as you may think proper," &c. What "use?" What "use" did Mr. Calhoun suppose his

friend would make of it? There can be but one answer—to show to the Abolitionists, to convince them, that General Harrison was an Abolitionist—to secure to him their support for President. If any other "use" of the letter was in Mr. Calhoun's contemplation when he wrote it, we would gladly know what it was.

On whose authority were these representations made to the Abolitionists? On the secret and confidential authority of General Harrison himself? The movement to satisfy the Abolitionists came directly from the recesses of the mansion at the North Bend.

General Harrison writes to a friend in Congress, to satisfy him and other Abolitionists in that body, that he is one of them, but charges him not "to allow it to be published in the newspapers." No, no; that would show him to the South in his true colors, or at least show him in the act of courting the Abolitionists! That letter is shown to the Abolitionists and their allies in Congress, each of whom writes home giving the secret intelligence, charging their correspondents to use it as they think proper, "except putting it in the papers!" It is used wherever Abolitionists are to be found, and the dark squadrons are thus rallied for the hero of North Bend. And now that accident has brought this secret management to the light of day, the intrigue is still so sacredly confidential, that a member of Congress is not at liberty to publish his own letter!

A great point is gained, however. The candidate who was to make no more declarations of principles "for the public eye"—who refused to answer the public "questions of friends or foes," on the subject of Abolition, and who now in public points to old documents as the exponents of his opinions, is caught in the very act of answering a question for the private eye, and putting on foot a piece of secret management to secure the support of the Abolitionists! With what face can Southern Federalism, impudent as it is, recommend this man to the support of the South after this development?—Globe.

OUT OF THEIR OWN MOUTH WILL I CONDEMN THEM.—The Baltimore Republican, under this caption, notices the violent ranting of the Whig press, and the Baltimore Patriot in particular, on the subject of the standing army humbug, and quotes the following from the Patriot, and also from the New York Journal of Commerce, to show that the whigs themselves thought admirably of the project of Mr. Poinsett, until they found that by misrepresentation they could make out of it political capital, to serve the interests of their party. The Republican says the reader will see how very different this patriotic, honest, high minded editor viewed this very same bill but a short time since; and it was not until it was found by misrepresentation and downright falsehood, that political capital could be made out of it, that these very consistent whig gentlemen are alarmed at the "monstrous scheme," which the editor once thought was in "ALL RESPECTS SUPERIOR TO THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT," and that it might be inferred, if the reader were kept from the knowledge of the writer, that it was the "PRODUCTION OF SOME LIBERAL AND ENLIGHTENED WHIG!"—Winchester Virginian.

"WAR REPORT.—We publish to day *in extenso* the report of the Secretary of War. It is quite an interesting document, and while it imparts much information, throws out several suggestions, among which are the reorganization of the militia into departments, and to have 200,000 under arms ready for any emergency. This is something of the French system, and what in that country are called the National guards. In style and manner, the report is decidedly good, and in all respects superior to the message of the President, and the report of Mr. Woodbury. Better than all, there is not a particle of loco foco demagoguism in it, and if the reader were kept from a knowledge of the writer, he would infer that it was THE PRODUCTION OF SOME LIBERAL, ENLIGHTENED WHIG, and that that glorious party were already in possession of the government."—Baltimore Patriot.

"NEW MILITIA ORGANIZATION.—The report of the Secretary of war recommends a new organization of the militia, on the following basis—Divide the United States into eight military districts; in each district have an active militia force of 12,500 men, and an equal number of reserve; making 25,000 to each district, or 200,000 in the whole country. These men are to be thoroughly drilled, and continue in service eight years, four in active service, and four in the reserve. At the expiration of eight years they are to be exempt from the military duty, except in case of invasion or imminent peril. One fourth of the active militia are to pass each year into the reserve, (their places being supplied with new recruits) and one fourth of the reserve to retire from service. These men are to receive a certain compensation, which is to be fixed by law, as well as the number of days to be fixed by law, as well as the number of days duty at ordinary times, the manner of enrollment, &c. The 200,000 men to be embodied as National Guards according to this plan, will comprise about 1-7th of the whole number of militia in the country. The remaining 6-7ths, 1,200,000 will have no military duty to perform, and will only be required to be "enrolled and mustered at long and stated intervals."

To this plan in its essential features, WE GIVE OUR MOST CORDIAL AND HEARTY ASSENT. In substance, we have recommended it over and over again. It will be a vast saving of time and demoralization, and will add much to the real efficiency of the militia. As the system has existed hitherto, especially of late years, it has been a public nuisance. It has done no good, but only mischief continually. Under it, the great body of the militia have been no more fit for actual service than if they had never listened to the word of command. The citizen has commonly felt himself disgraced by it, and his country too. And yet every body who is acquainted with the American people, knows that there is an abundance of the military spirit wrought in their constitutions, and it only needs a pro-

direction to make them excellent soldiers. According to the proposed new system, there will be scope for ambition; the men will be well drilled and disciplined, often, probably, under the direction of army officers,—they will respect themselves and be respected by others. In case of an insurrection or invasion, there will be force always at hand to repel it; a force adequate to any emergency which is likely to arise; but which, if need be, can be increased, on short notice, by an expansion of the system.” —New York Journal of Commerce.

THE VICE PRESIDENT'S INTENDED VISIT TO CHILLICOTHE.

We take pleasure in presenting our readers with the following correspondence, by which they will perceive, that Col. R. M. JOHNSON, Vice President of the United States, has accepted an invitation from a committee, in behalf of Ross county, to visit Chillicothe at the adjournment of Congress, which in all probability will be during the month of July. We have reason to expect that our able and efficient Senator, Mr. ALLEN, and other distinguished persons will accompany him.

Democrats of Ross and the adjoining counties! Now, that so desperate and combined an attempt is making by the Federal party, to cast an odium on Republican Institutions, by appealing to cupidity, exciting the lowest passions of man, and resorting to the most flagrant falsehoods, in order to displace Martin Van Buren from the Presidency, on whom the whole Democratic party have united, as the faithful, patriotic and enlightened Representative of the people, the friends of Republicanism and Democracy should rise as one man, and manifest their devotion to the principles for which the great democratic party have so long contended. Make your arrangements then for meeting your democratic friends at Chillicothe.

Chillicothe, O. May 29th, 1840.

Col. RICHARD M. JOHNSON,

Vice President.

SIR:—The undersigned, a Committee on behalf of the Democracy of Ross county, Ohio, are instructed to invite you to take Chillicothe in your route, on your return home after the present session of Congress, and make such a stay here as your engagements and convenience may permit. The Democracy of Ross are anxious to testify, in a personal manner, their high regard for one who has rendered such eminent services to our common country, both in her fields of battle and her public councils. They remember how your valor, and the valor of the brave men you commanded, served to revive the hopes and animate the courage of the patriot in the darkest period of the war, and that during a long life of civil services you have ever been the ardent friend and advocate of Democracy. Allow us, sir, to add our individual wishes, that you may find it in your power to pay us the visit we have requested, and to desire that you will favor us with a reply at your early convenience.

We are, sir, with the highest respect and esteem, your friends,

A. G. THURMAN,
WM. FULLERTON,
CLEMENT PINE,
FRANCIS AID,
GEORGE WOOD,
D. T. DAY,
THOMAS REYNOLDS,
JOHNSON LOFFLAND.

Senate Chamber, 5th June, 1840.

GENTLEMEN:—I have been honored with the receipt of your invitation to visit the Democratic citizens of Ross county, on my return home from Congress. I have promised to avail myself of that opportunity to visit your State, and I expect to visit Chillicothe in accordance with your request. The time will depend upon the adjournment of Congress. For the kind manner in which you are pleased to speak of my humble services, as well as the gallant regiment which I had the honor to command in the late war, accept the sincere thanks of a grateful heart.

Most respectfully,

R. M. JOHNSON.

To Messrs. A. G. Thurman,
Wm. Fullerton,
Clement Pine,
Francis Aid,
George Wood,
D. T. Day,
Thomas Reynolds,
Johnson Loffland,
Committee.

FROM FLORIDA.

A cordon of posts are to be established across the peninsula from Fort King west to the Withlacoochee and east to Smyrna. These posts are to be garrisoned by regulars.—News.

An order has been issued by His Excellency, Gov. Reid, to raise 500 mounted men and 500 footmen, for the defence of the frontier. Capt. Mickler, has been mustered into service, as well as Capt. Pelliser, of this city, with a mounted force.

Capt. Mickler with 25 men, is ordered to the head of North River, and to take such position as will answer the purpose of defence.

Capt. Pelliser, with 20 men, has been ordered to garrison six Mile Post.

Indians have been around the posts on the Picolata roads during the last week.

A scout under Capt. Bonneville and Capt. Holmes 7th Infantry, recently left at Fort King, for an expedition of the Big Swamp, guided by an Indian woman. The distance marched was 20 miles. Capt. Holmes came upon large fields under cultivation and over an hundred Indians preparing for their green corn dance. They immediately fled, leaving an infant asleep. A large amount of their plunder was obtained, consisting, among other things, of soldiers dresses, and a ring recognized as belonging to the late Lieut. Sanderson. Capt. Bonneville unfortunately did not come up in time, by mistaking the trail, and they effected their retreat. This place is only seven miles in distance from Fort King, and has been for the first time, visited by white men since the war.

We stated in several papers that Mr. Lyne, of the dramatic corps, was among the killed in the late murderous attack on the wagons, in which he was a passenger.—An error of this nature is calculated to afflict his family severely, and we trust that it will be speedily corrected, in the assurance of his entire safety. His escape was most miraculous.

Disposition of Troops.—East of the St. Johns, Forts Peyton and Harrison are to be abandoned, and the force removed to Forts Fulton and Brown, for the purpose of strengthening the latter posts.

On the West all the outposts will be broken up, and the troops moved to Micanopy and the other forts on the frontier.—Herald

The White Flag.—Information has just been received in town that Indians to the number of about 30, are prowling about the Mandarian settlement. Mr. Sheldon, a resident there, says that the trail of a body of Indians were seen leading into the head of Goolby's Lake; and 5 or 6 Indians were also seen in the neighborhood of Sloan's. This evidently is the same party that was at Mr. Jencks'. Can they be caught or will they respect the white flag?

INDIANS.

Major General McAlister of Henry, Ala. received intelligence by express from a gentleman of high standing in Geneva, Dale county, that some families were massacred between Chockta-hatchee river and Marianna, and requested him to adopt some measures for the defence of the southern portion of Alabama. A volunteer company was formed and waits for further orders.

The General is now going to inquire more particularly into the matter. The citizens of the country suffered severely by Indian depredations in 1837.—Fort Gaines (Ga.) Lightwood Torch.

In addition to the above the Floridian published at Tallahassee, dated 6th June, gives the result of a scout made by Col. Bailey of the Florida Militia in command of 200 men, which was eminently successful, having penetrated the hammocks between the Oculina and Suwannee rivers, destroying many fields of corn of the hostile Indians, and capturing six women and children; one woman was shot, mistaking her for a man, and an Indian warrior was killed previously by Captain Hall. In Pumpkin hammock, near Cook's, where the prisoners were captured, the corn was in some places fit for roasting. It is no easy matter to penetrate these fastnesses upon the coast; but this experiment shows that it can be done, and we hope in future, it will be more frequently attempted and accomplished.—Bull. Rep.

THE BANK CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the delegates from the several free banking associations of this state, held at Syracuse on Wednesday last, to take into consideration the currency bills passed by the last session of the legislature, and the act amending the general banking law, John Wilkenson of Syracuse, was chosen President, George W. Stanton of Albany, and Zalmon Case of Vernon, Vice Presidents; and Baron S. Doty of Ogdensburg, and William K. Strong of Geneva, Secretaries. From the report in the Albany Argus, we learn that the Convention adopted resolutions, reported by Edward Sanford, Esq., declaring the currency act of the last session of the legislature, and the act amendatory of the general banking law, unconstitutional and void.

It is, as to making it obligatory on the state security banks to redeem at any place other than their own counters.

2d. As to the creation of an additional bank commissioner, and subjecting the security bonds to his inspection and supervision.

3d. As to the appropriation of the interest on their securities in the hands of the Comptroller to the payment of the salary of such commissioner.

A committee was appointed for the purpose of agreeing upon a mode of bringing the constitutionality of these acts to the most speedy decision. The committee consists of Messrs. Walter Mead, Geo. W. Stanton, Baron S. Doty, Horace White and Lewis Eaton.—N. Y. Eccl. Post.

THE GEORGIA WHIG CONVENTION.

Lately held in Milledgeville, nominated, as candidates for Congress, all the present members, except Messrs. Cooper, Black, and Colquhoun, and, in their places, Roger L. Gamble, of Jefferson, (formerly a member) Thomas F. Foster, of Muscogee, (do.) and James A. Meriwether, of Putnam. We are heartily glad of this, as the party lines will now be plainly drawn, and clearly understood by the people; the noble trio rejected, solely for their honest and patriotic devotion to their principles and those of their apostate party, will doubtless be nominated by the Democratic, Sub-Treasury, and Administration party, at its great Convention in July next; and, in that case, as far as human foresight can determine on such matters, will assuredly be elected by triumphant majorities, together with all those who may be associated with them.

The following gentlemen were nominated by the Convention, as Harrison Candidates for Electors of President and Vice President: G. R. Gilmer, of Oglethorpe, D. L. Clinch, of Camden, John Whitehead, of Burke, Chas. Dougherty, of Clark, Joel Crawford, of Hancock, Seaton Grantland, of Baldwin, C. B. Strong, of Bibb, J. W. Campbell, of Muscogee, Ezekiel Wimberly, of Twiggs, Andrew Miller, of Cass, and Wm. Ezzard, of DeKalb.—South Carolinian.

BRANDON BANK.—The Mississippi papers stated some time since, that Mr. Shelton, Ex-President of the Brandon Bank, and Mr. Hobson, a Director, had run away from that State, carrying with them a large number of negroes. It appears from the Vicksburg Sentinel, that a party of holders of Brandon Bank notes, at Columbus, received information of the route they had taken, which was to reach Virginia, and overtook them in Alabama.—They then mastered the party and took the negroes, paying for them at the market rates in the Brandon notes they held, at par.

The story, that John Rowan, jr. has written to the Democratic Central Committee, to strike his name from the Electoral ticket, is a sheer fabrication. Mr. Rowan is a decided Democrat—his devoted to correct principles, and were he to withdraw his name from the Electoral ticket, it would only be for the purpose of obtaining the services of a man who could devote his undivided attention to the canvass, which Mr. R. cannot do, on account of his private duties. He is, however, not made of flexible materials, and the Federal party need not calculate on the slightest deviation, on his part, from the course he has hitherto pursued.—Louisville Advertiser.

PROSPECT IN LYCOMING.—The glory of the Whigs is fast evaporating. The unbroken front of the invincible Democracy has rose majestically to view “dark as a forest sea of waving pines.” The contest is now opened in good earnest, not defensive but also offensive, and as sure as there is virtue, intelligence and courage among the people, so sure will be success. Defeat is impossible—democracy united as it now is, must still press forward conquering and to conquer.

As respects our own county, we have no hesitation in asserting with the greatest confidence, that the majority for MARTIN VAN BUREN, at the approaching election, will greatly exceed his majority in 1836, and at least equal that of Gov. Porter in 1838. Indeed, from present appearances, we should not be surprised, if we overreach the round number of 1000! The people know the principles of VAN BUREN, and will support a certainty; but they do not know the principles of HARRISON, for his committee refuse him the liberty to express them, and thence they will not make a plunge in the dark! Even sensible and honest Whigs begin to think it better to bear with patience the few imaginary ills they labor under, than fly to others that they know not of.—Lycoming Gaz.

Peleg Sprague, at a recent log cabin frolic in Boston, put forth the subjoined:

“Honesty and integrity are what we claim for Gen. Harrison. We do not say that he is talented. We claim no superior intellect, for it is rare that intellect and talent are accompanied with the qualifications we claim for our candidate.”

Not long ago he was announced all round as something really wonderful—a great captain, and an amazing statesman; but now he is not “talented”—is not gifted “with superior intellect.”—A man of nothing more than ordinary ability, as we have all ways contended. For “honesty and integrity” we have the greatest respect, but we have yet to learn that the available is Martin Van Buren's superior in these respects, while the President has the “talent” and the “superior intellect,” in which his opponent is confessedly deficient.

Pennsylvanian.

FROM EQUADOR.—Letters received in this city from Guayaquil, dated April 3d, state, that the Republic of Equador remains in a perfect state of tranquility, under the government of Flores and Rochester. That Gen. Santa Cruz, ex-President of Peru, was still at Quito, watching with intense anxiety every move in Bolivia, which was in a most distracted and unsettled state; and recent occurrences show that he had there a most powerful party who were every moment expected to proclaim in favor of him, and demand his immediate return.—This was the general opinion in Guayaquil—and there was no doubt there existed a preconcerted plan, between the Bolivians and La Fuente, the popular candidate for the Presidency in Peru, that they were to recall Santa Cruz to the Presidency of Bolivia; and that the Peruvians would rise en masse, place La Fuente at their head, and conjointly endeavor to expel from Peru, the usurper Gamara.—Express.

THE LATE CURA PIRACY.—The Philadelphia U. S. Gazette of the 9th inst., says: Our paper of yesterday contained an account of an act of piracy off Cape Antonio, which is about forty miles to the leeward of Havana, copied from a New Orleans paper of the 28th ult. We had some doubts of the correctness of the statement, but on making further enquiries of Capt. Remington, of the brig Elizabeth, which arrived at this port on Saturday, we find he fully confirms it. The seven pirates were brought up from Cape Antonio, a few days previous to his departure. They were to be tried forthwith, and no doubt was entertained of their being inmediately afterwards ordered to execution. They belonged to the Regles, opposite the Havana, a well known resort a few years since for such characters.

The 400th anniversary of the invention of the art of Printing, is to be celebrated at Faneuil Hall, Boston, on the 24th instant. Printers in every part of the Union, together with their associates in the art,—meaning Editors, we suppose, even though they may not be practical printers,—are invited to attend. It is a great occasion, and will be an interesting meeting, without doubt.

NOVEL CASE.—The New Orleans Bee states that M. M. Robinson, Esq., an attorney and counsellor, has been arrested in that city and examined before Recorder Baldwin, upon a charge of secreting a slave. When the investigation was closed, Mr. Robinson was compelled to give bail for one thousand dollars for his appearance at the Criminal Court. The Bee then adds:

It may be considered rather a delicate stage of the transaction for comment, but the affair is a novel one, and has created much curiosity. The nature of the evidence to our mind, only proved that Mr. R. had been applied to, as a lawyer, to establish the freedom of a man of color from Philadelphia, holding free papers, but who had nevertheless been arrested as a slave and had escaped. Failing in his endeavours to effect this object, Mr. Robinson was requested by a person who had purchased the colored man, to inform him where the boy was to be found, and to aid in securing his arrest. This Mr. Robinson refused to do, on the ground that no attorney has a right to betray his client, and he was consequently

arrested, and has been bound over by the recorder Baldwin, upon a criminal charge. The only question to be settled in his prosecution, seems to be, shall a lawyer be compelled to divulge the secrets entrusted him by his client?

NEWLY DISCOVERED ISLAND.—The Evening Signal contains the following letter from an American Naval officer, dated on board of United States schooner Enterprize, Pernambuco, May 6th, 1840:

“I have the Pleasure to communicate to you the intelligence of the discovery of a new Island, or Continent, as it is called, in the Southern Ocean, by the French Exploring ships Astolabe and Zothé. This information was brought here by the English barque Calcutta, from Van Diemen's land; on board of which were some specimens of granite rock, and also a chart of the coast. The land has been called Adlie, and is laid down from the long. 163 deg. 30 m. east of Paris to 168 deg. 30 m.; and latitude from 65 deg. south. It is reported that the land is completely protected by an icy barrier extending many miles into the sea. As this will no doubt be the first information received in the United States, I take much pleasure in conveying it to you.

Your friend and humble serv't,
J. A. WINSLOW.”

Another federal alias.—The Atlas of yesterday, with seeming gravity, says—“the approaching anniversary of American Independence will be appropriately employed by the HARRISON DEMOCRATS for rejoicing at the prospect of bringing the Republic back to the good old Republican ground which she occupied in the times of Jefferson and Madison!”

Among these “Harrison democrats,” are William Prescott, Harrison Gray Otis, and S. S. Wilde, the three surviving members of the Hartford Convention in this State, to say nothing of Benjamin Russell, Leverett Saltonstall, Thomas H. Perkins, Daniel Webster, John Davis and other leading Atlas Harrison democrats, who build log cabins and drink hard cider. It will be the latest express news, for these gentlemen and their old federal associates, to learn that they are bringing back the days of those they called the “infidel Jefferson,” and the “weak and wicked Madison!”—Bos. Statesman.

POPULATION OF LONDON.—Dr. Olynthus Gregory, in a lecture on diseases in London, said that with the increase of population there was a diminution of disease; that London comprises an area of 70 square miles, or 9½ miles in diameter. The total population of the metropolis is now 1,950,000, and by the end of the year it will exceed 2,000,000; and in 10 years a population of 400,000 has been added, which is as much as the ancient city contained in the time of Charles II.

AN EXAMPLE.—The present Post Master General, the Hon. J. M. Niles, who was for many years U. S. Senator from Connecticut, served a regular apprenticeship to the printing business, and worked for several years after reaching his majority in a northern printing office as journeyman.—Balt. Rep.

HIGH SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.

H. B. TODD.

HAVING determined to move his School (Green Hill Seminary) to the City of Lexington, will re-open his School in that place on the first Monday in August. He has taken, and is having beautifully fitted up, that large, convenient and airy dwelling on Hill street, formerly occupied by Mr. Leacock. This situation combines, probably, more advantages than any other about the city, for the purposes intended. It is, indeed, almost a country situation, having access to free country air. The school rooms will be large, convenient, and well supplied with all necessary apparatus for the purpose of illustrating and impressing what is taught.

The school term of ten months will commence on the first Monday in August, and terminate the last week of May ensuing. The price per scholar for board and tuition, to be one hundred and seventy-five dollars for the term, to be paid invariably in advance. Tuition for day students to be Fifty Dollars, to be paid as above. No student will be received for a less time than the whole term. All young ladies from a distance must board with the Principal or not enter the school.

The course of instruction embraces all the branches of a thorough and polite education. Much care and exertion are used to inculcate opinions, feelings and manners, founded in magnanimity, right reason and Christian morality. It being quite as important to develop and educate the moral as the intellectual faculties.

It is the object of the Principal to establish a useful, ornamental, well regulated and prominent school. One calculated to fit young ladies for all the duties they may have to perform in after life; to render them a blessing to society, and society a blessing to them.

Books, Stationary, Music, Drawing and Painting, &c. will be extra charges. The long acquaintance of the Principal with the people of this community, renders it unnecessary that any recommendation or reference should be given.

Those wishing to patronise the school had best make early application, as the number will be limited.

Address H. B. Todd, Principal Lexington Female Academy.

H. B. TODD.

Lexington, June 25-6t

MASONIC.

THE corner stone of the Masonic Hall, to be erected in Lexington, by order of the M. W. Grand Lodge of Kentucky, will be laid in the masonic form on the 3d day of July.

The fraternity generally are respectfully invited to join in the procession and aid in the exercises on that occasion.

The procession will form at the Hall of Morrison College, at 10 o'clock A. M.

By order of the

M. W. GRAND MASTER.

June 25-2t

Auction Sales.

STILL BETTER BARGAINS.—Just received at our Auction Store, direct from the East, English and American Prints, Brown and Bleached Cottons, Tickling Cottonades, Drilling, Cheeks, Muslin, Chilly de Laines, Colliers, Handkerchiefs, Hosiery, Pins and Needles, with an assortment of FANCY GOODS. Also, a superior stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, Cloth, Table, Bureau and Stand Covers, which will, as usual, be sold for Cash, lower than they can be had at any other house in the city.

REGULAR SALES EVERY EVENING, and Wednesday and Saturday Mornings.

J. B. BRADFORD & CO.

Lexington, June 25. 2t

DANCING CLASSES.

UNDER the direction of Mr. RICHARDSON, are arranged for the present as follows, viz: Lexington, on Saturdays—Harrodsburg, on Mondays, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, (lists left at the Springs, and at the stores of Messrs. Grimes & Williams, and Mr. Hatch)—Chillicothe, on Fridays. Patrons will please give immediate attention.

June 25-3t

A CARD.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS. THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he is now prepared to receive Visitors at the White Sulphur Springs, Scott county, and can all repeat the assurance already given, that all his attention and exertions shall be used for the comfort and accommodation of those who will honor him with a visit. He would also take this opportunity of expressing his grateful thanks, for the constant and liberal patronage extended to him while in Lexington, which feeling of friendship he hopes to return while he continues in business. At the same time he would respectfully say to those who are indebted to him, that he is anxious to pay all his indebtedness, and hopes they will settle their accounts, in order to enable him to confer a similar favor.

JOHN W. FORBES.

June 25-4t

FOR SALE.

A FIRST RATE Milch Cow with a young calf. Enquire of D. BRADFORD.

Lexington, June 17-3t

THOMAS M. HICKEY & FRANCIS K. HUNT.

Attorneys at Law and Counsellors, WILL in future practice their profession as partners. Their office is at the corner of Short and Upper Streets, near the Court house. Lexington, June 18, 1840 3m

PUBLIC SALE.

HAVING been repeatedly and warmly solicited by the citizens of Lexington to move my School to that place, I have at last determined to yield to those solicitations, and consequently offer my

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE,

situated 2 miles South of Lexington, for sale. It is beautifully situated on the Tate's Creek Road, containing about 25 ACRES OF LAND. The Dwelling House is very large, mostly new, and very convenient; the water is lashing and good; the out-houses are well arranged and all in good repair. A variety of excellent Garden and Orchard Fruits. Those wishing to purchase are requested to call and examine for themselves.

The above property, if not previously sold, will be offered at Public Auction, on the last day of July. The terms of sale will be one third of the purchase money in hand; another third in six months from the purchase, and the remainder in twelve months. The purchaser to give a lien on the property to secure the payment of the money.

On the same day will be sold all my STOCK; consisting of 10 or 12 fine Milch Cows, Horses, Hogs, &c. Also, Plantation Utensils, Carriage, &c. Also, my large and excellent stock of HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE, including 3 PIANOS. The Furniture is mostly new and of good quality. Those wishing to supply themselves with good Furniture, would do well to attend this sale. THREE or FOUR thrifty NEGROES will be sold at the same time.

Terms of sale for Stock, Negroes, Furniture, &c., will be a credit of 9 months on all sums over \$10—the purchaser giving bond with approved security; for \$10 and under, cash will be required.

Sale to commence on Wednesday, the 1st day of July, at 9 o'clock, and continue from day to day till through.

June 18, 1840 2t

KENTUCKY STEAM HAT FACTORY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned having purchased the entire stock of the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory from Wm. F. Todd, intend to continue the manufacturing of ALL KINDS OF HATS as usual. Being practical workmen, and having been employed in the establishment for a number of years, are consequently well acquainted with the wants of our customers, and they are determined that no exertions on their part shall be wanting to give satisfaction both as to the beauty and durability of their work. The fashionable public may rest assured that particular attention will be paid to them. Mr. Wm. F. Todd having located himself at the East, has proffered his valuable services in appraising us of every change that may take place in the fashions, and of procuring the necessary Blocks, &c.

Having a large and well assorted Stock on hand, they would offer them at wholesale or retail on as reasonable terms as they can be purchased in any section of the country.

TAYLOR & McLAUGHLIN, Bows and other tools in their line, they would offer them at reduced prices to the trade.

WANTED.—TWO BOYS, as apprentices to the above business, none need apply unless they can come well recommended.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having sold out the Kentucky Steam Hat Factory to Messrs. Taylor & McLaughlin, takes this opportunity of tendering his sincere thanks to his friends and the public for the very liberal patronage they have bestowed on him. He solicits in behalf of his successors the continuance of their generous support and patronage, believing that their many facilities and great practical experience, with their assiduous attention to business, will not fail to meet the expectations of their customers.

WM. F. TODD.

Mr. WM. H. HENRY is authorised to settle any business, and to earnestly invite all persons who are indebted to me by note or account to make immediate payment to him.

Lexington, June 18. 3m

MR. RICHARDSON,

Resident Teacher of Dancing &c., Lexington, Ky.

SCHOLARS taken at any time, and their quarter commenced on the day of entrance. Classes in the neighborhood promptly attended to.

May 14, 1-10 1t

PROSPECTUS FOR THE EXTRA GLOBE.

This paper will be published until the Presidential election in November, 1840, with one number afterwards giving the result in detail and an index.

Twenty six numbers will be issued. A large surplus of the first numbers will be printed; and all persons subscribing immediately, whose names and money are received before that surplus shall be exhausted, will receive all the numbers.

TERMS: One copy, \$1 00

Six copies, 5 00

Twelve copies, 10 00

Twenty-five copies, 20 00

and at the same rate for a greater number.

Mr. Kendall, late Postmaster General, will contribute to this paper until November.

The names of the subscribers procured upon this Prospectus, and the money, should be sent directly to him, postage paid, or through post masters, who are authorized by the Post Office Laws and regulations to frank letters written by themselves, enclosing money for newspaper subscriptions.

Subscribers current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received, provided they are not more than ten per cent. below specie in value.

No paper will be sent unless the money be actually received.

SAM'L. A. YOUNG,

(ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW.)

Will attend to practice in the counties of Fayette and Jessamine, and in the Court of Appeals, and U. S. District Court. Office, the room formerly occupied by Larkin B. Smith, Esq., Upper-street.

He will also attend to collections throughout the State.

Lexington, June 11. 1t

BLUE LICK SPRINGS.

MRS. C. A. PRYOR would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, who are in the habit of frequenting these delightful Springs, that she is at this time prepared, in much better style, to accommodate those who may resort to them, either for health or pleasure, than at any time heretofore. Her Tavern House has undergone, since the last season, very material alterations, and is now fitted up in the handsomest style, and in addition, a number of pleasant and comfortable cottages have been erected and furnished, which are as agreeable as any at any other watering place in the State. She has attentive and accommodating agents to attend to her visitors. Her table shall be, at all times, supplied with every thing the country affords—and in addition, it will be furnished with

VENISON AND FRESH FISH

Whenever they can be had. Her Parshall will be supplied with the choicest and best of LIQUORS and WINES, and on the whole, she promises that no exertions, expense or trouble shall be spared to render the Blue Lick Springs equal in accommodation and comfort to those of any other watering place in the State. She respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.

June 11, 1840. 3m.

It has not been considered necessary to speak of the character of the Blue Lick Water. It is most extensively known as the finest mineral water, conducing, in a more eminent degree, to the restoration of health, and its preservation, than any other in the United States. As an evidence of this fact, it need simply be told that there is a constant supply of it kept in all the principal cities, not only in Kentucky, but in the adjoining States.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

W. E. MILTON, No. 3, West Main street,

is now receiving his supply of SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

Comprising every variety of goods usually kept in Dry Goods houses, which he will, as usual, sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on the usual terms. He would invite the public to call and see before purchasing elsewhere, as he knows that his goods and prices will please all.

He would say to Wholesale Dealers, that he has bought with the expectation of supplying them, and would be pleased to see them.

April 16-4t

SELLING OFF AT COST.

HAVING determined to close my store in this place, on account of my health being such as will not admit of my attending to business as it should be, I am resolved to quit. All persons wishing GOOD BARGAINS, now is the time. Persons purchasing to the amount of \$30 and under, cash in hand is required; all sums over \$30 and under \$100, sixty days; all sums over \$100, four months. Notes with good security, negotiable and payable in either of the Banks in this city, required.

PROSPECTUS OF THE "YANKEE DOODLE."

At the solicitations of a highly respectable County Committee, and to meet the various devices of the enemy, we have consented to issue from the 15th of May until the Presidential election, a newspaper, which, by its cheapness and consequently its adaptability to the times, will be accessible to all classes of our countrymen, especially to those who cannot afford to take a large imperial sheet, or who do not desire to take one for a whole year. We therefore issue proposals for publishing weekly, on a medium sheet, a paper bearing the title of YANKEE DOODLE; which, as its title imports, is designed to awaken in the hearts of our country's defenders (the farmers) at a crisis like this, the national spirit, and to rally them on to battle in defence of the same inalienable principles for which our forefathers fought and conquered too, in the revolutionary struggle with Britain and her tyrannical yoke. From 1776 to 1783—a period of seven years—"through gloom and glory," through defeat and victory, they never faltered, and independence was the glorious consequence of their patriotic and persevering efforts. And from 1830, to 1840, another period of ten years, from the removal of the deposits to the termination of the Presidential campaign, the descendants of those sires will have no less distinguished themselves in a struggle with Bank power, and Bank oppression; and with one more rally, one more onset will have forever sealed their independence of Bank Domination, whose prerogatives are no less kingly, aristocratic, and insolent, than those of old Royal George himself.

"Yankee Doodle" will be almost entirely filled with original and editorial articles—brief, spirit-stirring, and to the point; and calculated to arouse and awaken attention to the importance of the present contest. The Whigs are every where marshalling their forces; establishing presses and clubs; and with the desperate resolve of men determined to crush the administration, are howling the death knell of democracy.

Having determined to throw our whole energies into this sheet, our democratic friends may rely on our making it, in every respect, entertaining, instructive, and effective. Our present imperial sheet will be laid aside until the middle of November; and the first number of the new paper will appear on Monday evening, 25th of May, handsomely printed, and adorned with the Democratic coat-of-arms.

We have said that we should put by our present sheet until the middle of November; and we shall lay it aside just as the Methodists did his coat, his property, his religion, no longer permitting an abstract principle of religion to weigh a feather against practical position; nor shall we, placed as a sentinel upon the watch-tower, look with cool philosophy or indifference upon that over-bearing, and almost universal insolence which has distinguished the Whig party, since their rowdy orgies at Columbus and Maysville. Let any man of reason, or of intelligence, read the account we this day re-published from the Maysville Monitor, of their proceedings in Madison, and he will at once see to what means, and to what devices this party stoop to resort, to lead captive the ignorant and the unwary; and, to the support of whom? To the support of a man, whose principles—if principle he has—are a perfect riddle; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Kentucky friends, to be a United States Bank man; proven his own letters referred to Mr. Kives of Virginia, an anti-United States Bank man; proven by his own letters referred to by his Northern friends, to be an Abolitionist; proven by his own letters, referred to by his Southern friends, an anti-Abolitionist; and now, actually in "keeping" of a Committee, who proclaim that he shall answer no questions propounded by friend or foe! If such a man, under such circumstances, can be foisted into the Presidential chair, to be used as a mere machine in binding our Government hand and foot, and placing it under the lawless and despotic subjection of irresponsible corporations,—wielded, in fact, in a great measure by foreign capitalists and foreign enemies;—then, indeed, our hopes of the Republic are at an end! It was not for this, that Washington and his compatriots unsheathed their swords, and went forth to battle; it was not for this, that La Fayette, Kosciuszko, and Pulaski, left the encampments of home, for the dangers of the tented field in a far-off land; nor was it for this, that our fathers endured the most incredible hardships, tracking with their bleeding feet the wintry shores of the Delaware, and pouring out their blood like water on the heights of Bunker Hill, and the fields of Monmouth, Brandywine, and Trenton! Their glorious achievements were consecrated, not to the supremacy of Bank despotism, or Corporation dynasties, but to the cause of Freedom, of equal rights and equal privileges; to the establishment of a government, which, "like the dew of Heaven, should dispense its favors and its benefits, equally alike, among the poor as well as among the rich."

THE "YANKEE DOODLE," will be published on a medium sheet, every Monday evening, at the low rate of seventy-five cents from the 25th of May until the 1st of November; thirty-seven and a half cents payable on the reception of the first No., and the like amount on the 15th of August. Democratic Post Masters, and others of our prominent political friends will please act as agents in procuring subscribers, and also give the names of responsible members in the neighborhood who will be likely to take it; and we may send them the first No. for inspection and perusal—intending to strike off an edition of 2,000 copies.

GEO. J. TROTTER, P.S. The terms above mention (viz: 75 cts. to the 8th of August, and 37 1/2 cts. to the 1st of November,) are intended to apply to subscribers living in the town or county; those living out of the county, 75 cents in advance. But those who wish to take it only for one half the time, can do so by the payment of 37 1/2 cts.

THE GREAT WESTERN. Liberty, the Constitution, Union—The principles of Washington, Jefferson and Jackson.

THIS PAPER is now in publication, it is devoted to the glorious cause of Democracy, and with the liberal aid of the people and the blessings of Providence, our Standard shall never be prostrated, or our flag furlled to the foul and corrupt success of Federalism. Humbly, but earnestly laboring for the sublime and eternal perpetuation of those great principles, upon which alone, depend the liberty, happiness and prosperity of the people and the salvation of our beloved Union, the Editor confidently appeals to the friends of Democratic principles to sustain him in the stand which he has thus taken, in the very midst of the battle fury of Federal Abolitionism, which is threatening to spread ruin and desolation over the South.

The Great Western is published weekly, on a large sheet, and will contain all the general intelligence of the day both at home and abroad. It is designed to make this paper every way useful and acceptable to the people of the country, and being located at New Orleans, the great commercial Emporium of the South and West, it will be found a most useful paper to every citizen in the up country, as it will contain all the commercial information which they may desire. Such a paper is greatly needed in New Orleans, as all those who are now published here seem to be particularly designed for the use of merchants alone, we propose and are now endeavoring to supply this deficiency, in short, we are determined to make our journal, truly The Great Western, and just such a newspaper as every individual, residing in the great Valley of the Mississippi and its tributary streams, can desire or wish for, who may feel an interest in the news from New Orleans as well as from all other quarters of the country.

TERMS of subscription, \$5 a year in advance. Any gentleman who may procure us five subscribers, shall receive The Great Western free of charge.

EDWARD DELONY, Editor.

KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY.

For the Benefit of the Grand Lodge of Kentucky, CLASS 49, FOR 1840.

To be determined by the drawing of the New Jersey State Lottery, Class A, for 1840, to be drawn at Jersey City, Saturday, June 20th, 1840, at 7 o'clock, P. M.

D. S. GREGORY & CO., Managers.

78 Number Lottery—11 drawn Ballots.

SCHEME.

1 prize of \$10,000	50 prizes of \$200
1 12,000	150
1 6,000	100
1 5,000	100
1 3,000	61
1 2,500	61
1 2,000	61
1 1,750	61
1 1,500	61
1 1,250	61
1 1,000	124
1 500	252
1 250	504
1 125	1,008
1 62 1/2	2,016
1 31 1/4	4,032
1 15 1/2	8,064
1 7 1/2	16,128
1 3 1/2	32,256
1 1 1/2	64,512
1 3/4	129,024
1 1/2	258,048
1 3/8	516,096
1 1/4	1,032,192
1 1/2	2,064,384
1 1/4	4,128,768
1 1/2	8,257,536
1 1/4	16,515,072
1 1/2	33,030,144
1 1/4	66,060,288
1 1/2	132,120,576
1 1/4	264,241,152
1 1/2	528,482,304
1 1/4	1,056,964,608
1 1/2	2,113,929,216
1 1/4	4,227,858,432
1 1/2	8,455,716,864
1 1/4	16,911,433,728
1 1/2	33,822,867,456
1 1/4	67,645,734,912
1 1/2	135,291,469,824
1 1/4	270,582,939,648
1 1/2	541,165,879,296
1 1/4	1,082,331,758,592
1 1/2	2,164,663,517,184
1 1/4	4,329,327,034,368
1 1/2	8,658,654,068,736
1 1/4	17,317,308,137,472
1 1/2	34,634,616,274,944
1 1/4	69,269,232,549,888
1 1/2	138,538,465,099,776
1 1/4	277,076,930,199,552
1 1/2	554,153,860,399,104
1 1/4	1,108,307,720,798,208
1 1/2	2,216,615,441,596,416
1 1/4	4,433,230,883,192,832
1 1/2	8,866,461,766,385,664
1 1/4	17,732,923,532,771,328
1 1/2	35,465,847,065,542,656
1 1/4	70,931,694,131,085,312
1 1/2	141,863,388,262,170,624
1 1/4	283,726,776,524,341,248
1 1/2	567,453,553,048,682,496
1 1/4	1,134,907,106,097,364,992
1 1/2	2,269,814,212,194,729,984
1 1/4	4,539,628,424,389,459,968
1 1/2	9,079,256,848,778,919,936
1 1/4	18,158,513,697,557,839,872
1 1/2	36,317,027,395,115,679,744
1 1/4	72,634,054,790,231,359,488
1 1/2	145,268,109,580,462,718,976
1 1/4	290,536,219,160,925,437,952
1 1/2	581,072,438,321,850,875,904
1 1/4	1,162,144,876,643,701,751,808
1 1/2	2,324,289,753,287,403,503,616
1 1/4	4,648,579,506,574,807,007,232
1 1/2	9,297,159,013,149,614,014,464
1 1/4	18,594,318,026,299,228,028,928
1 1/2	37,188,636,052,598,456,057,856
1 1/4	74,377,272,105,196,912,115,712
1 1/2	148,754,544,210,393,824,231,424
1 1/4	297,509,088,420,787,648,462,848
1 1/2	595,018,176,841,575,296,925,696
1 1/4	1,190,036,353,683,150,593,851,392
1 1/2	2,380,072,707,366,301,187,702,784
1 1/4	4,760,145,414,732,602,375,405,568
1 1/2	9,520,290,829,465,204,750,811,136
1 1/4	19,040,581,658,930,409,501,622,272
1 1/2	38,081,163,317,860,819,003,244,544
1 1/4	76,162,326,635,721,638,006,489,088
1 1/2	152,324,653,271,443,276,012,978,176
1 1/4	304,649,306,542,886,552,025,956,352
1 1/2	609,298,613,085,773,105,051,912,704
1 1/4	1,218,597,226,171,546,210,103,825,408
1 1/2	2,437,194,452,343,092,420,207,650,816
1 1/4	4,874,388,904,686,184,840,415,301,632
1 1/2	9,748,777,809,372,369,680,830,603,264
1 1/4	19,497,555,618,744,739,361,661,206,528
1 1/2	38,995,111,237,489,478,723,322,413,056
1 1/4	77,990,222,474,978,957,446,644,826,112
1 1/2	155,980,444,949,957,914,893,289,652,224
1 1/4	311,960,889,899,915,829,787,579,304,448
1 1/2	623,921,779,799,831,659,575,158,608,896
1 1/4	1,247,843,559,599,663,319,150,317,217,792
1 1/2	2,495,687,119,199,326,638,300,634,435,584
1 1/4	4,991,374,238,398,653,276,601,268,871,168
1 1/2	9,982,748,476,797,306,553,202,537,742,336
1 1/4	19,965,496,953,594,613,106,405,074,484,672
1 1/2	39,930,993,907,189,226,212,810,148,969,344
1 1/4	79,861,987,814,378,452,425,620,297,938,688
1 1/2	159,723,975,628,756,904,851,240,595,877,376
1 1/4	319,447,951,257,513,809,702,481,191,754,752
1 1/2	638,895,902,515,027,619,404,962,383,509,504
1 1/4	1,277,791,805,030,055,238,809,924,767,019,008
1 1/2	2,555,583,610,060,110,477,619,851,534,038,016
1 1/4	5,111,167,220,120,220,955,239,319,707,076,032
1 1/2	10,222,334,440,240,440,190,638,638,414,052,064
1 1/4	20,444,668,880,480,880,381,277,277,828,104,128
1 1/2	40,889,337,760,960,176,762,554,554,656,216,256
1 1/4	81,778,675,520,192,352,152,308,857,112,432,512
1 1/2	163,557,351,040,384,704,304,717,714,224,864,024
1 1/4	327,114,702,080,768,140,608,435,435,448,928,048
1 1/2	654,229,404,160,153,280,121,270,870,896,856,096
1 1/4	1,308,458,808,320,306,560,242,540,741,792,171,216
1 1/2	2,616,917,616,640,613,120,484,081,483,584,342,432
1 1/4	5,233,835,233,280,122,640,968,968,968,884,684,684
1 1/2	10,467,660,466,560,245,280,193,793,937,769,369,369
1 1/4	20,935,320,933,120,490,486,387,587,875,538,738,738
1 1/2	41,870,641,866,240,980,972,775,175,175,077,477,477
1 1/4	83,741,283,732,480,196,194,550,350,350,154,954,954
1 1/2	167,482,567,464,960,392,388,110,700,700,309,909,909
1 1/4	334,965,134,928,736,784,776,221,400,221,400,154,909,909
1 1/2	669,930,269,856,147,156,155,442,800,442,800,309,909,909
1 1/4	1,339,860,539,712,294,312,310,884,600,884,600,309,909,909
1 1/2	2,679,721,079,424,588,624,620,176,800,176,800,309,909,909
1 1/4	5,359,442,158,848,117,248,124,352,400,352,400,309,909,909
1 1/2	10,718,884,317,696,234,496,248,704,800,704,800,309,909,909
1 1/4	21,437,768,635,392,468,992,496,140,800,140,800,309,909,909
1 1/2	42,875,537,270,784,936,984,992,281,600,281,600,309,909,909
1 1/4	85,751,074,541,568,187,196,984,563,200,563,200,309,909,909
1 1/2	171,502,149,083,136,374,392,976,112,400,112,400,309,909,909
1 1/4	343,004,298,166,272,748,784,195,200,195,200,309,909,909
1 1/2	686,008,596,332,544,149,568,390,400,390,400,309,909,909
1 1/4	1,372,017,192,664,108,296,780,780,800,780,800,309,909,909
1 1/2	2,744,034,385,328,216,592,156,156,156,156,156,309,909,909
1 1/4	5,488,068,770,656,432,118,312,312,312,312,312,309,909,909
1 1/2	10,976,137,543,312,864,236,224,224,224,224,224,309,909,909
1 1/4	21,952,275,086,624,172,448,448,448,448,448,448,309,909,909
1 1/2	43,904,550,173,248,344,896,896,896,896,896,896,309,909,909
1 1/4	87,809,100,346,496,688,179,392,392,392,392,392,392,309,909,909
1 1/2	175,618,200,692,992,137,784,784,784,784,784,784,309,909,909
1 1/4	351,236,401,385,984,275,568,568,568,568,568,568,309,909,909
1 1/2	702,472,802,771,968,551,136,551,136,551,136,551,309,909,909
1 1/4	1,404,945,605,543,936,110,272,110,272,110,272,110,309,909,909
1 1/2	2,809,891,211,087,872,220,544,220,544,220,544,220,309,909,909
1 1/4	5,619,782,422,175,744,440,108,440,108,440,108,440,309,909,909
1 1/2	11,239,564,844,351,488,880,216,880,216,880,216,880,309,909,909
1 1/4	22,479,129,688,702,976,176,432,176,432,176,432,176,309,909,909
1 1/2	44,958,259,376,140,195,352,352,352,352,352,352,309,909,909
1 1/4	89,916,518,752,280,390,704,704,704,704,704,704,309,909,909
1 1/2	179,833,037,504,560,780,140,780,140,780,140,780,309,909,909
1 1/4	359,666,075,008,112,156,360,360,360,360,360,360,309,909,909
1 1/2	719,332,150,016,224,312,720,720,720,720,720,720,309,909,909
1 1/4	1,438,664,300,032,448,624,144,624,144,624,144,624,309,909,909
1 1/2	2,877,328,600,064,896,124,288,124,288,124,288,124,288,309,909,909
1 1/4	5,754,657,200,128,179,256,256,256,256,256,256,256,309,909,909
1 1/2	11,509,314,400,256,358,512,512,512,512,512,512,512,309,909,909
1 1/4	23,018,628,800,512,716,102,404,102,404,102,404,102,404,309,909,909
1 1/2	46,037,257,600,1024,143,204,204,204,204,204,204,204,309,909,909
1 1/4	92,074,515,200,2048,286,408,408,408,408,408,408,408,309,909,909
1 1/2	184,149,030,400,4096,572,816,816,816,816,816,816,816,309,909,909
1 1/4	368,298,060,800,8192,1144,1632,1632,1632,1632,1632,1632,309,909,909
1 1/2	736,596,121,600,16384,2288,3264,3264,3264